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festations, from simple intermittent to hemoglobinuria or black water fever. Four of the 10 deaths were in infants. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, not good. The death from yellow fever on July 17 was of a native Spanish-American woman, three months in Limon. One new case of yellow fever reported July 20; a white American woman, two months in Limon. With this case precautions were taken to prevent mosquitoes becoming infected therefrom, but not so in the case that died.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 17	Alps.....	25	0	0	0
18	Sarnia.....	54	1	8	0
18	Bound Brook.....	33	0	0	0
19	John Wilson.....	18	0	0	0
20	Hispania.....	21	0	0	0
21	Buckman.....	38	0	0	0
22	Chickahominy.....	45	3	0	0
23	Brewster.....	33	0	0	0
23	Mount Vernon.....	21	0	0	0

#### CUBA.

##### *Report from Cienfuegos—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, July 26, as follows: During the week ended July 23, 1904, one vessel was inspected at this port and bill of health issued for the United States. The vessel had a total crew of 38; no sickness.

The sanitary condition of the city is bad and rain is much needed.

No quarantinable disease entered the port during this week.

##### *Report from Matanzas—Precautionary detention of vessel—Scarlet fever—Sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 25, as follows:

During the week ended July 23, 1904, bills of health were issued to 3 vessels bound for ports in the United States.

The Austrian steamship *Pecine*, which arrived in this port July 23 from Limon, Costa Rica, via Cardenas, Cuba, was held in precautionary quarantine while in this harbor because of coming from a country infected with yellow fever. This vessel cleared for New York direct, July 23, having no sickness on board on inspection.

Two new cases of scarlatina and 2 of enteric fever have been reported in the city during the past week.

The sanitary condition of the city is growing from bad to worse, and no hope of an early improvement is entertained, unless the efforts which will be made before Congress with the view of again securing the cooperation of the General Government meet with a prompt and efficient success.

*Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas, July 10 to 20, 1904.*

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .....	3	27
Apoplexy .....	1	64
Tetanus .....	2	72
Insufficiency, aortic .....	1	79
Cardiopathy .....	2	79
Insufficiency, mitral .....	2	79
Gastro-colitis of children .....	1	105
Enteritis (below 2 years old) .....	4	105
Enteritis, chronic .....	1	105
Gastro-enteritis, acute .....	1	106
Senility .....	2	154
Bright's disease .....	1	120
Total .....	21	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 15.96; estimated population, 48,000.

*Report from Santiago—Sanitary condition not satisfactory.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 22, as follows:

Resolutions have been passed by the municipality for the purpose of obtaining concerted action of all the cities of Cuba on the subject of aid for sanitation, as provided for by article 5 of the appendix to the constitution (known as the Platt amendment). The insular government has withdrawn all financial aid for sanitation from all the cities of Cuba, except Habana. This is considered a great injustice by the rest of the island.

The people of Santiago feel more aggrieved than the others, because, in the transference of the Government of Cuba, the waterworks and the sewerage of Santiago, according to the plans then approved, were specifically mentioned.

## ECUADOR.

*Report from Guayaquil—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever—Suspect yellow fever reported on steamship Ecuador, from Panama to Guayaquil.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gruver reports, July 8 and 15, as follows:

Week ended July 6, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 60,000. Mortality from all causes 62, as follows: Yellow fever, 6; pernicious fever, 5; infectious fever, 4; fevers without classification, 4; enteric diseases, 7; tuberculosis, 10; from all other causes, 26.

During the month ended June 30, there were 228 deaths from all causes, of which 28 were from yellow fever and 33 from tuberculosis. For the same month there were 241 deaths, of which 2 were from yellow fever and 38 from tuberculosis.

Two supplemental bills of health were issued during the week.

On July 2, steamship *Colombia*, en route from Valparaiso to Panama, cleared from this port, taking 27 cabin and 14 steerage passengers. Twelve laborers were also taken on board to work the cargo and were carried to Panama, as the port regulations forbid any communication, except by those actually engaged in the work of fumigation, with vessels which have touched at Peruvian ports. All sailing from this port were examined. One steerage passenger was found to have a temper-